THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

RALEIGH, N. C. TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1864.

VOL. I—No. [illegible]

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Proprietors.

AILY EDITION, for 6 months $15
" " " 3 " 8
" " " 1 " 3
RI-WEEKLY, for 6 months 10
" " 3 " 5
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months 5
No subscriptions received on any other terms an the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

COMPANY SHOPS, May 6, 1864.

Editors Confederate:—I desire through he medium of your valued paper, to give publicity in this State to the enclosed letter of John B. Walker, Esq., of Georgia, on the subject of Sorghum Cane. Its importance will be readily appreciated by your subscribers at this time. Please publish without delay, as the planting season is at hand and passing rapidly.

Yours truly, L. R. SHRYOCK.

Sorghum—Its Value.

Brief Directions for its Culture and Manufacture.

MADISON, MORGAN COUNTY, Ga., April 1st, 1864.

Editors Register and Advertiser:

DEAR SIR: Your letter ordering ten bushels sorghum seed was duly received. I send you in a box the seed, which I warrant to be genuine and pure. I have taken great pains to keep them unmixed from the broom, Dourra, or any millet corn, nor have I allowed the imphee or African cane to be planted in mixing distance of the genuine sorgho. I can therefore say that the seed are *pure*.

When the Chinese sugar cane seed was first distributed, in 1857, I planted a few to test and try their value. In 1858 I planted a few acres, and from this date onward I increased crop and the machinery for making syrup and in 1863 I planted and cultivated and worked off five hundred acres of land in the sorgho. My first trial with the syrup proved that it had great value as an auxiliary to hog meat, and that every cotton planter would do well to raise it. I was told by those who had begun to tire of it, that it would exhaust the soil and ruin the plantations; others said it had been well called the *saw gum*, for it would saw all the gum from the richest soil; but, nothing daunted, I planted on, and planted it on land so poor that it would not produce corn; here it grew better than corn or cotton, and made *finer* syrup than upon the richest land.

To give you my experience in the fewest words, I will say, it grows well upon any soil that will make corn. It should be worked as we work corn, and will pay well when well cultivated upon almost any soil. It should be drilled about 4 to 4½ feet apart in the row, and its thickness in the drill should be in accordance to the richness of the land—very poor soil about 15 inches, and very rich 6 or 8 inches apart. Leaving it this thick in the drill prevents succoring, and lets the crop all ripen together. It should be planted even earlier than corn, and then again at intervals, if you desire an extensive crop. In this latitude, 33°, I have commenced its manufacture about the 15th of August, and continued on even after frost.

The proper time for grinding is when the seed begins to fully ripen; begin early, and a few kettles of the syrup will advise you if you are right in the operation.

The fodder should be pulled off a few days only in advance of the grinding. The seed cut off as you cut down the cane, then the cane hauled up and ground in iron mills. Wooden mills, to make short metre of them, are poor things for a sorgho planter. The notion that it is best to pull the fodder, then cut off the seed and let the cane stand in the field, is all wrong in making the best syrup. If the cane is cut down and allowed to lie a few days it is a positive injury—instead of the water, evaporating from the cane, the juice begins fermentation, and requires more boiling and makes less syrup.

The best advice I can give a syrup boiler, is to tell him, go ahead and boil and burn a few kettles of the syrup and he will *learn* readily all about the best mode of operating.

I have used lime water, ley and soda. All, or any of these alkalies will do well if the cane juice is a little acid, but are of no use to the juice if it is free of acidity, and always darken the syrup.

An important part to perform in boiling is the skimming process. This requires constant and persevering attention. It must begin with the first warming of the juice, and be *continued on* until the syrup is made. As the juice is obtained at the mill it should be caught in a barrel or half-hogshead and strained by covering these vessels with two thicknesses of India bagging or else strained at the kettle through a basket half filled with straw. All this straining will in the end save labor and ensure a fine syrup.

The sorgho syrup differs from the West India syrup or molasses in this: it has more jelly or mucilaginous matter, and this may be a reason why it does not crystalize and make the sugar. This mucilage may be dissolved by the use of salt in moderate quantities, or by alchol, the latter article being now so expensive as to prohibit its use. I have not been successful in making sugar from the Chinese cane; nor do I believe it can be done advantageously in the *ordinary* way of making syrup.

An iron mill worked with two mules and two boilers attached, is competent to make 50 barrels of syrup in the grinding season, if the boilers be each of one hundred gallons capacity. It would seem to be needless to write so much about sorgho making, since it has been experimented with by so many persons in the last five years.

If the syrup is *well* boiled, it will keep without fermenting, in barrels, for many years; this I have well tested. If tanks be made of pine plank, 5 feet in diameter, and 6 feet high, with a heading at the large end, put in without crozing, and then caulked with cotton and set in the ground 3½ feet deep, and covered, it will keep the syrup as well as if put in barrels, and is the most practical and least expensive way to save the syrup for plantation uses.

It is often asked, why does the sorgho syrup turn the teeth black? I answer: because it was never boiled enough and had fermented, and was then eaten, and the *acid* blackened the teeth. West India molasses will do the same after it has fermented.

The seed is good to feed away to hogs, horses and mules, oxen and cattle—not, however, equal to corn—and will yield on any soil more than the same soil will make in corn. The fodder is not relished by animals equal to corn fodder; but this sorgho fodder, when well boiled in water, is not inferior to hops in distilling purposes, and for bakers and housewives. The sorgho fodder liquor, mixed with meal or flour, makes a yeast cake almost equal to the best hops. I trust this will be tried and remembered.

I could write you about the beer and vinegar which can be made from the sorgho juice and the syrup, but we have so many hyperbolical writers, even among our farmers, that were I to continue on, it would give me a notoriety which I do not seek or desire—nay, I shun it.

Since writing the above I will add a little more.

The demand for the iron mill must be so great and the facilities for getting iron and coal so limited, that one *must* make one iron mill do the work of two mills. This can be readily done at little expense. The lever is taken off from the roller, and a circular block or pulley put on that is exactly the diameter of the roller, and a grove is cut in this pulley, for a rope band, then sixteen feet from the mill an upright shaft is put up, and on this shaft is a set of wooden segments, making a wheel double the diameter of the roller, and this wheel has a grove on its periphery. This upright shaft has a long lever put through it, and four mules pull it around and the rope band gives the double velocity. The simplicity of this construction will be obvious to a mechanical brain.

One word in reference to the cultivation. On the second working of the sorgho it should be thinned out to a single stand, and suckers should *never* be allowed to grow. This system will give you a full and as perfect a stalk as the soil will grow. It will fully mature its juice and give you what you designed to make, a perfect chinese sugar cane stalk.

The setting of the kettles is a matter of moment at this time. They can be put up in brick and the wall around the kettles run up 12 to 14 inches high, laid in lime mortar and plastered on the inside. This surrounding wall is equivalent to, and is really a box to hold more juice than is held by the kettle, and the kettle boils all. The 100 gallon kettle, with its brick box, will boil 250 to 300 gallons of juice. You perceive, one mill at double-quick, and two boilers with double the amount of juice packed on them, will greatly facilitate the syrup manufacture.

JOHN B. WALKER.

Holden's Right Hand Man.

In the Confederate House of Representatives, Wednesday last, Mr (Dr) J. T. Leach, of Johnston county, North Carolina, Representative from third district, being asked by Mr. Staples, of Va., if he was for peace on any terms as a basis, other than the acknowledgment of the independence of the Confederate States, replied:—I am for peace upon the basis of the acknowledgment of the Confederacy if it can obtained, but if not, I am for peace on the best terms I can get short of subjugation.

Now, in all the movements in Johnston county and throughout the district last Summer, Mr. Leach was endorsed and supported by Mr. Holden, and Mr Holden was endorsed and supported by Mr. Leach. What one goes for the other goes for—they are Siamese twins, too closely joined to be separated, so closely indeed that they are co-defendants in a libel suit brought by Col. D. K. McRae. Upon the merits of this suit we have nothing to say, since we have never seen the publication upon which it is founded. We simply mention the fact. Well, Dr. Leach, speaking in the House, says that he is for peace, even without independence—that he is for yielding to the Yankees—giving up the ship—striking the colors—deserting the flag. Rest assured that this also is Holden's plan—this is what *his* talk of conventions and negotiations and separate actions means. The thing in some cases is thinly disguised, in others it is more adroitly concealed, but one way or the other, Mr. J. T. Leach gives expression to the spirit of Holdenism in this State. That much is pretty certain. All who agree with Mr. Leach and are willing to stop short of independence, who, in short, are willing to take peace on such terms as Lincoln may dictate, have found their mouth-piece in Dr. J. T. Leach, and will find their candidate for Governor in Mr. W. W. Holden.—*Will Jour.*

From Washington, N. C.—Atrocious Vandalism of the Yankees.

Parties who visited Washington since the evacuation of that place by the enemy at noon on Sunday the 1st inst., state that the Yankees signalized their departure by a characteristic act of vandalism, setting fire to the town not far from its centre, or speaking more definitely, at or in the neighborhood of the building formerly occupied by the Bank of Washington. From that point the fire extended Westward nearly up to the bridge, destroying almost every building from the water to the back part of the town. The fire was prevented from extending eastward by the exertions of the citizens. Mr. Havens' warehouse, containing a considerable quantity of commissary stores, small arms, powder, &c., escaped the conflagration, and the contents fell into the hands of the Confederates. The town is now occupied by our forces. On Monday last a gunboat came up the Pamlico, near to the town, and threw one shell into it. We should have stated before, that the bridge over the Pamlico or Tar River was set on fire in three places, and considerably injured, although not destroyed.

We hear of a few persons who left with the Yankees when they evacuated the town, amongst the number, Howard Wiswall and family,—— Richardson and family, John Prime and family, Col. Sam'l Carrow, Lt. Col. Thomas Brown, U Rich, George Dixon and several others, names not recollected. Carrow was Militia Colonel of the county, and we do not know that any body else had been appointed. He resided about two miles outside of the enemy's lines and had been getting cotton for the Yankees, for which illicit trading, our troops were after him. Thos. Brown had been Lieut. Colonel of the militia, but his last occupation in Washington is said to have been clerking for a negro.

This act of the Yankees furnishes a striking commentary upon Federal occupation. For long months, running into years, their forces have held Washington, and yet on leaving it they do their best to destroy it and ruin its inhabitants, regarding them, and no doubt truly, as a hostile people, as indeed is shown by the smallness of the number of those who have gone off with them. Running away from a town which they dare not hold as warriors, they seek to destroy it as incendiaries. After having lived among a people for a long stretch of time, on leaving they show their magnanimity by outrages upon the property of the defenceless and unarmed, while fleeing from the approaching onset of armed men. It adds one more page to the record of this war, upon which the historian will inscribe the damning evidence of Yankee atrocity and barbarism.—*Wilmington Journal.*

PRICE OF PROVISIONS.—The Charlottesville *Chronicle* says that corn meal, which has been sold as high as $50 in that city, is now sold at $35. Flour has fallen from $275 to $200. Chickens from $10 to $4. Butter has fallen from $10 to $8. Potatoes $10 to $[illegible] per bushel.

New Advertisements.

List of Letters

REMAINING [illegible] in the Post Office at Raleigh, N. C., May 9th, 1864. The postage on advertised letters [illegible]. Call for advertised letters and give date of list.

Alston, Madison
Alston, Mrs Elizabeth
Bowden, Rebecca
Barton, A W
Bunting, John M
Barlow, Miss Sissy
Bowie, J D
Baily, S C
Barns, T W
Barker, Jno A
Bass, Jas
Brown, Amanda
Ballard, V S
Berry, P
Brown, Miss Bettie L
Baily, Mrs Sarah
Cheek, Wesley
Chambley, Miss Susan
Cox, Mrs Penelope,
Campbell, E
Carmon, Lieut E W
Chappell, M H 2
Coles, Wm
Creech, J W
Clemens, Green
Collins, John
Duke, Joseph
Davis, Ferry
Dunlap, N P
DeRue, Capt Chas H
Dellinger Jacob
Dupree, Miss Mary A
Edwards, Benj
Elliott, Jas P
Ferbus, Wm
Ford, K
Faulkner, A B
Freese, Philip
Faison, Louisa
Gattis, Jas B
Gordon, Major
Garner, Alex
Green, Miss A E
Galgaw, M E
Hodges, John
Hinton, Miss Sallie
Henry, Miss Nancy
Hunter, Jno W
Hadnote, W H
Haywood, R T
Hester, S H
Jones, G M
Johnson, Col Jas
Johnson, Mrs S D
Jones, F
Jones, Mrs Lydia
Jones, Mrs Charity
Jordan, Joseph
Johnson, Miss Helen
Johnson, Mrs Delina
Johnston, A S
Lemmon, Datum
Luther, Sidney
Leonard, W
Lockley, Jane
Lumsden, S B
Luther, S
Leggett, Miss S J
Malone, Jno R
Medlin, Mrs Martha M
Mangum, Miss Amy
Mitchell, Miss Isabella
Merrell, Surgeon J C
Morgan, Oliver
Mouth, J
Monroe, Miss Ann J
Mitchell, J N
McCatten, Dina
McCullers, Miss Mary J
Newell, R
Nelson, Jane L
Furgerson, Mrs Amanda
Poole, W W
Pool, Mrs Eleanor R
Partin, Drewry
Perry, Kate M
Page, Miss Fannie
Perry, Miss Angeline
Pulley, Jas
Robson, Mrs Etilda
Rainey, John G
Robinson, J B
Rawson, Chas P
Stephens Miss L
Smith, Mrs Martha
Stowe, Jas T
Stephenson, L W
Smith, H
Smythe, Mrs Jas
Smith, Jno A
Smith, Mrs Martha
Shealey, W E
Stewart, W A
Sanford, Wm T
Smith, Thos
Sturdivant, F D
Strickland, Mrs Nancy
Scott Wm
Slade, Thos
Snead, Miss Lucy
Taylor, Mrs R N
Taiye, John
Winston, David
Wood David T
Wingate, Miss Margaret
Wilkins, John
Watson, Riley
Weaver, Capt W E
Watson, Neil
Walton, Miss M L

GEO. T. COOK, P. M.

CAMP 27TH N. C. TROOPS, COOKE'S BRIGADE, April 30th, 1864.

AT the Solicitation of Many Friends, I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of WAYNE County. If elected I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with zeal and fidelity.

B. J. RHODES, Co. A, 27th N. C. Troops.

ma 10-89-5t*

TO THE CITIZENS, SOLDIERS AND REFUGEES OF PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

WE are authorized to announce GEO. W. HINTON, a candidate to represent Pasquotank county in the next House of Commons.

ma 10-89-dtw&wte

A CARD.

To the Citizens, Soldiers and Refugees of Pasquotank County, N. C.

APPEARING AS I DO BEFORE THE PUBlic as a candidate to represent the county of Pasquotank in the House of Commons, it may not be improper to state my views in regard to several questions of vital importance to the people of North Carolina, which I will endeavor to do as briefly as possible.

I am opposed to a Convention, let the pretext in favor of one be what it may. We need no Convention, and the body of the people are opposed to one. In regard to the present contest for Governor, I will say, I unhesitatingly declare myself in favor of the present incumbent, Gov. Z. B. Vance. We have tried him and he has proved all we could have desired. The right man in the right place. He is a conservative of the right sort. He is for preserving the honor not only of North Carolina, but the Confederacy, from the fate which our would-be masters are seeking to degrade us.

As for all this gabble about peace and convention, every rational man knows what it means. It only means one of two things: *political capital or treason black as night.* Peace! we all wish peace; not in name, but in a glorious reality. No man can be more anxious for peace than I am. But we want *no* separate State action. We have a President and Congress of our own choice, to whom we have delegated the right to treat and legislate for us. Let us rely on their patriotism and wisdom, and patiently, quietly, and without a murmur await the result.

The storm that has been beating against us for the last three years with so much fury, is nearly spent. Already the skies are brightening. Let us then be united in our confidence—satisfied with our rulers, thankful for our past successes, and hopeful for the future.

GEO. W. HINTON.

ma 10-89-dtant-]

CAROLINA BELLE, SCOTCH SNUFF.—I am now prepared to fill all orders for this celebrated brand of Scotch Snuff. As I do not know to what extent it may be manufactured, I advise the patrons of this brand to send in their orders early for what they may want.

JOS. E. VENABLE, No. 3, Iron Front, Petersburg, Va.

ma 10-89-d1m

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

WILL BE SOLD, PRIVATELY, IF APPLICATION is made soon

FOUR DOZEN BOTTLES OF WHISKEY.

Call at once. CREECH & LITCHFORD.

Raleigh, May 10-89-d2t*

Auction Sale!

MONDAY, MAY 16TH, (COURT WEEK,) we will sell at Auction, a *BAY MARE* 10 years old, good size, now in foal by a celebrated Morgan stallion, an excellent brood Mare, excellent under the saddle and ploughs well. Also a large *SADDLE*, adapted to a fleshy man; an excellent *FAMILY CARRIAGE*, and two setts *DOUBLE HARNESS*, one or two barrels of *BROWN SUGAR*, 2500 lbs. *BAR IRON*, and a large lot of Killickinick *SMOKING TOBACCO*, *FEATHER BEDS*, 4 bbls. No. 1 *LIME*, together with many other articles.

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers.

ma 10-89-d4t

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF 1864,

OCCURS ON THURSDAY, THE 2ND OF JUNE.

PUBLIC exercise commence on Wednesday evening and close with a Concert on Thursday evening.

COL. D. K. McRAE'S ADDRESS

before the Clio Society, will be delivered at 11 o'clock on Thursday. J. H. MILLS.

ma 10-89-5t*

NOTICE.

MY FINE HORSE MEDLEY WILL STAND [illegible] at Lexington, Linwood and Salisbury. He has now proved to be a sure foal getter. His rich pedigree, his great beauty and strength and gentleness in harness (he trots [illegible] in a sulkey,) [illegible] the interest of all who have seen him.

Good pasturage at Lexington and Linwood for Mares sent from a distance, [illegible]

$30 the Season, [illegible]

[illegible]

Lexington, March 24, 1864-[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

E. CRONLY, Auctioneer.

BY CATALOGUE OF

IMPORTED GOODS,

CARGOES STEAM SHIPS PET AND LUCY,

With sundry consignments per other Ships.

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 18th, 1864, COMmencing at 9 o'clock, A. M., I will sell at my Sales Rooms, No. 2, Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the Cargoes of the above named Ships, together with other consignments, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS.

8 bales white Flannel
4 bales blue do
3 bales scarlet do
2 bales printed do
1 bale Magenta do
1 bale stone do
1 bale assorted do
5 cases DeLaines
3 cases Merino Shirts
3 bales colored Lanes
3 bales Melton Cloths
2 cases Silk Handkerchiefs
4 cases Gloves, Braids, &c
2 cases black Alapacca
2 cases fancy Tweeds
2 cases Flax Thread
2 cases Pins
2 cases Bone and Fancy Buttons
2 cases woven Shirts
2 cases Black and White Muslin
2 cases Regatta Prints
1 case Bunting, Red, White and Blue
1 case Long Shawls
1 case Ready-Made Clothing
1 case Corsetts, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, &c
1 case Pilot Cloth
1 bale Cassimere
1 case Spool Cotton.

SHOES, &c.

14 cases Ladies and Gents Shoes
3 cases Army Blunchers
1 case Cavalry Boots
4 cases Boys Shoes
1 case Calf Skins
4 cases Supr. Chamois Skins
1 bale Shoe Thread.

STATIONERY.

5 cases Stationery
Letter Papers, Pens, Lead Pencils, &c.

COTTON CARDS, &c.

12 cases Cotton Cards, 500 pair
1 case Superior Card Clothing, 4x34
10 bales Stitching Twine.

GROCERIES.

72 packages superior Green Tea, chests, half chests and caddies
104 packages Black Tea, chests, half chests and caddies
22 barrels Crushed Sugar
22 bags Jamaica Coffee
50 boxes Adamantine Candles
17 bags Black Pepper
10 casks Chickory
5 barrels Starch
5 boxes Starch
2 casks Vinegar
50 barrels Mackerel
10 half-barrels Mackerel
35 kitts do
16 kitts Salmon
55 sacks Liverpool G. A. Salt
10 casks Table Salt, 102 doz
3 cases Spices.

HARDWARE, &c.

93 kegs Cut Nails, assorted sizes
54 drums Nails
4 tons Nail Rod Iron
4 cases Cutlery
1 case Hatchets
1 case Rasps
1 case Pistol Cartridges
1 case Rifle wipers and girths
10 cases Gun Caps
1 cask Shoemaker's Tools.

OILS, &c.

132 tins Kerosene Oil, 5 gals. each
2 casks Whale Oil
1 cask Coal Tar.

DRUGS.

10 cases Super Mass Liquorice
2 cases Liquorice Root
101 barrels English Copperas
54 kegs Bi Carb Soda
80 drums Balsam Copaiba
29 barrels Alum
10 cases Blue Mass
7 casks Epsom Salts
11 barrels Epsom Salts
43 kegs of Epsom Salts
12 casks Alcohol
11 barrels Borax
3 barrels Soda Crystals
3 cases Pure Castile soap, 356
3 cases Magnesia
2 casks Gum Camphor
2 casks Extract Logwood
2 casks Potash
1 case Gum Shellac
2 kegs Saltpetre
4 cases Tart Acid
2 cases Baking Powder
1 case Morphia Acet. and Med.
1 case Phosphorus.

LIQUORS, &c.

9 half Pipes Pure Martel Brandy
3 half Pipes Old Rum
45 casks Rum
28 casks Pale Ale, 4 dozen each
43 cases do 4 do
90 cases Old Tom Cordial Gin
50 cases D John's fine Gin
146 cases fine Holland Gin
162 cases superior Cognac Brandy
20 cases Scotch Whiskey
40 demijohns pure Holland Gin.

Wilmington, N. C., April 25th. [26-77-tM18

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

I WILL attend, with the Assessors, at my office, from this date until the 20th instant, to receive the additional tax for 1863, imposed by the fourth section of an act of the Congress of the Confederate States, entitled "an act to lay additional taxes for the common defence and support of the Government;" approved 17th February, 1864.

Persons desiring to pay their tax with the four per cent. bonds or certificates, will, before offering them in payment, make the following assignment before a magistrate or other proper officer, viz: I assign the within to the Confederate States of America, this — day of —— 1864.

Executed before me J. P.

Let the assignment be made on the back and as near the top of the certificate as practicable.

I will also receive the taxes due on [illegible] sales, and all other taxes due and [illegible]. This is positively the last call I will make on those in arrears; and if not paid within the time above, they may expect to receive the full benefit of all penalties attached in such cases.

RUFUS W. PAGE, Collector 12th District N. C.

May 5, 1864. ma. 5. 85-d10t.

JOB WORK Neatly executed at THIS OFFICE.

ATTRACTIVE SALE AT AUCTION OF SIX PER CENT. (LONG DATE) NON-TAXABLE BONDS.

On THURSDAY, May 12, at 12 M, the Treasurer will sell at public auction in the city of Richmond, at the [illegible], FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of six per cent. Bonds of the Confederate States, issued under the act of February 17, 1864.

These bonds offer the largest inducements to purchasers. They have THIRTY YEARS to [illegible] payable half yearly, and [illegible] [illegible] principal and interest [illegible] TION, and the COUPONS [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] COUPONS [illegible]

[illegible] Ten per cent. on the amount of [illegible] deposited with the Treasurer on the day of sale, to be forfeited if the [illegible], and the balance be paid to the Treasury within ten days. The payments [illegible] Treasury notes of the new issue, or of the old issue of the denominations below one hundred dollars, [illegible] rated at two-thirds of the amount promised on the face.

C. G. MEMMINGER, Secretary of the Treasury.

Subjoined is a copy of the sections of the act authorizing the new issue;

SEC. 6. That to pay the expenses of the Government not otherwise provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue six per cent. bonds to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dollars, the principal and interest whereof shall be free from taxation, and for the payment of the interest thereon the entire net receipts of any export duty hereafter laid on any cotton, tobacco and naval stores, which shall be exported from the Confederate States, and the net proceeds of the import duties laid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay annually the interest, are hereby specially pledged: Provided that the duties now laid upon imports, and hereby pledged, shall hereafter be paid in specie, or in sterling exchange, or in coupons of said bonds.

SEC. 8. The bonds authorized by the 6th section of this act, may either be registered or coupon bonds, as the parties taking them may elect, and they may be exchanged for each other under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; they shall be for one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and shall, together with the coupons thereto attached, be in such form and of such authentication as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; the interest shall be payable half yearly, on the first of January and July in each year; and the principal shall be payable not less than thirty years from their date.

ap. 23—73-6ts.

OFFICE OF BOARD ON SLAVE CLAIMS, Richmond, Va., April 13, 1864.

PARTIES interested are hereby notified, that the Board of Officers appointed "to examine into and report on the justice and the amount of claims" for "loss of slaves, which have been impressed by Confederate authorities, or under State laws, for the use of the Confederate government, and, while engaged in laboring on the public defences, have escaped to the enemy, or died, or contracted diseases which have, after their discharge, resulted fatally," is organized at Richmond, and has commenced its regular sessions.

Evidence of owner ship, of the fact of impressment, of the age, soundness and value of the slave at the time of impressment, and of the loss of the slave, whether by escape or death, with the circumstances attending the same, must accompany the claims.

All the facts must be set forth in, and verified by affidavit of competent witnesses.

Claims thus authenticated and avouched, may be addressed to Col. J. D. WADDEL, President Slave-Claims Board, Box 1,455, Richmond, Va.

☞ The Board is in session daily, (Sundays excepted,) on the fourth floor of Euker's building, on Main street, second door below 9th, on north side. ap 26-77-dtaw4w

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Bank will be held on the second Thursday in June next, (being the 9th) at their banking house in the city of Raleigh.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.

Raleigh, May 3-83tawtd.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association of Richmond, respectfully, but earnestly, submit to the benevolent and the patriotic throughout the Confederate States, an appeal in behalf of the Soldiers' Families in this city. Since the commencement of the war, Richmond has been a refuge for those who have been driven from their homes by our ruthless enemies. Thousands of helpless women and children, not from the devastated counties of Virginia alone, but from nearly every State of the Confederacy, have sought an asylum in our midst. Our citizens have been appealed to in numberless instances to relieve the sick and wounded soldiers, to furnish shoes and clothing for soldiers in the field and hospital, and to afford food and shelter for their suffering families, and nobly have they, in the great majority of instances, responded to every appeal.

The supplies of provisions in this city at this time are so reduced, and the difficulties of obtaining others by ordinary means so numerous and great, that the funds contributed for the relief of the poor can accomplish but little in purchasing the necessaries of life.

In a written report from the Clothing Bureau, it appears that there are more than three thousand females in this city who are seeking employment from the Government in vain, and that those who obtain work are not fully employed. The wages received for their work will not enable these poor women to procure a sufficiency of the plainest food for themselves and children. Without assistance, then, from the city and country generally, many instances of actual starvation must have occurred. Our City Council has made most liberal appropriations for the purchase of supplies, both for gratuitous distribution and for sale at cost; but the agents employed for the purpose have not been able to procure the quantity of provisions required.

Under these circumstances, we feel that it is our duty to appeal to our fellow-citizens throughout the Confederate States, to forward, without delay, contributions of money and supplies to the army Committee of this association. Since the commencement of the war this Committee has labored zealously and faithfully for the temporal and spiritual welfare of our soldiers and their families, and the success of our glorious cause. Let those soldiers not be discouraged now, upon the eve of our severest, and, as we trust, our last and most glorious campaign, for want of the generous sympathy and support of their friends at home.

Shipments made to Roger Martin, Superintendent, or Wm. F. [illegible], Chairman of the Army Committee, will be promptly attended to. And in accordance with a special agreement made with the Superintendent of the Southern Express Company, all express charges will be paid by them at Richmond.

Contributions of money should also be sent to these gentlemen.

WM. WILLIS, JR., President.

J. D. H. [illegible], Secretary.

may 6 85-[illegible]

CONTROLLING Q'M'R'S. OFFICE, RALEIGH, May 5, 1864.

ON and after the 6th inst., the office of the Controlling Quartermaster of the [illegible] will be in Wilmington, N. C.

E. R. [illegible] [illegible] Major and Control'g Q. M. [illegible]

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE [illegible] [illegible] charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK [illegible] will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as cheaply as [illegible] in the Southern Confederacy.

MRS. [illegible] BOARD.

By the Month, [illegible]
Daily boarders, do [illegible]
Transient, per day [illegible]

jan 16-dly

HEADQUARTERS EXAMINING BOARD, 7th Congressional District, [illegible]

THE [illegible] of the Examining Board for the 7th Congressional District, [illegible] for the Examination of Conscripts of the district.

65th N. C. M., Davidson county, Lexington, May [illegible] 17, 18 and [illegible]
[illegible] N. C. M., Davidson county, Lexington, May [illegible] 21, [illegible]
[illegible] county, [illegible], May 26, [illegible]
[illegible] N. C. M., [illegible] county, [illegible], June 3, [illegible]
81st N. C. M., Anson county, Wadesboro', June 8, 7, 9 [illegible]
62nd N. C. M., Montgomery county, Troy, June 11, 13, 14 and 15.
[illegible] N. C. M., Moore county, Carthage, June 17, 18, 20 and 21.
49th N. C. M., Chatham county, Pittsboro', June 23, 24, 25 and 27.
50th N. C. M., Chatham county, Pittsboro', June 28, 29, 30 and July 1st.
63rd N. C. M., Randolph county, Ashboro', July 4, 5, 6 and 7.
64th N. C. M., Randolph county, Ashboro', July 8, 9, 11 and 12.

A. H. SCOTT, Surg. P. A. C. S. Chairman Ex. Board 7th Cong. District.

Chief Enrolling Office, 7th District, Lexington, N. C., April 23, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. [illegible]

I. In pursuance of General Orders No. 12, Conscript Office, County Enrolling Officers are hereby ordered to [illegible] all white males between the ages of 17 and 50, at the times and places above mentioned, for Medical Examination.

II. County Enrolling Officers will superintend the enrollment in their respective Counties, and all persons claiming exemption from any cause other than disability, will present their claims to the County Enrolling Officers, without awaiting the arrival of the Medical Board. Enrolling Officers will investigate such claims in accordance with directions heretofore issued, and forward as early as possible.

III. County Enrolling Officers will enroll and have present at the appointed times all male free negroes and other free persons of color between the ages of 18 and 50, for Medical Examination, and any of this class having claims for exemption, their claims will be investigated as in other cases.

IV. The attention of County Enrolling Officers is especially invited to the necessity of having all [illegible] present at these examinations.

V. Enrolling Officers will order a fourth of the Conscripts of a Militia regiment to report on each of the appointed days, and the afternoon of the last day appointed, for the examination of a regiment will be devoted to the examination of the negroes.

VI. All persons embraced in this call are absolutely required to be present at the appointed times and places, and any failing to appear, will be sent into regular service, unless their excuse be approved by higher authority.

D. C. PEARSON, Capt. and E. O. 7th Dist.

ap 28-79-d12t

☞ Fayetteville Observer copy three times.

OFFICE SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., RICHMOND, March 24th, 1864.

THE Stockholders of the Washington and New Orleans, Richmond, Charlottesville and Staunton, Lynchburg and Abingdon, and East Tennessee Telegraphic Companies, are hereby notified that the five per cent tax levied by the law passed 17th February, 1864, on the value of all shares held in telegraph or other companies, will be paid by the undersigned at this office, and they will therefore omit the stock held in any of these companies, in their lists to assessors.

E. McCARTHY, Auditor Southern Telegraph Co.

mh 29-54 tawlJ

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, April 27, 1864.

I PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE City of Raleigh, a manufactory for ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprise is to supply these useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them.

Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.

I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office.

EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon General North Carolina.

ap 29-80 d1m

All papers in the State requested to copy for one month.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE SEVERAL THOUSAND POUNDS of Plantation Iron. We will pay the highest cash price for all kinds of old Files and Scrap Iron. BECK, BRODIE & CO.

Raleigh, april 14, '64 dtf.

WANTED.

10,000 POUNDS OF SHEET IRON IN sheets or scraps, not less than 1½ inches by four. Also a lot of Hoop iron, Rivets, size from 1 to 1½ pounds. Persons wishing to buy the wood works of two or four horse wagons, or the timbers and boxes for the same, would do well to call on the subscriber. G. A. LACK.

ap 12-66-d26t

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A., Raleigh N. C., April 28, 1864.

WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!

TO supply the Hospitals at this Post with fuel for the ensuing winter, I will contract for 4,000 cords good merchantable wood, to be delivered within convenient distance, on the line of either Railroad.

I prefer, however, to purchase standing, convenient to this Post, on the line of either Rail road, the Government to cut and haul.

W. E. PEIRCE, Capt. and Post Q. M.

ap 30-81-d12t

$75 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM HIGH SHOALS IRON Works, negroes AMMON, JAKE WHITEHURST and BOB CLARKE, hired of Messrs. Kennedy and Wilson of Beaufort Co. Each of the negroes of dark complexion, of medium size, and appear to be from thirty to thirty-five years old. Twenty-five dollars will be paid for the arrest and confinement of either of them in jail so that we can get them.

Address, HIGH SHOALS IRON CO. Iron P. O., N. C.

may 2-82-d20t

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE Dr. J. J. LAWRENCE, (of Wilson,) as a candidate to represent Edgecombe and Wilson counties, in the House of Commons, of the next General Assembly.

may 2-82-[illegible]

Forty Able-Bodied Recruits Are Wanted for Company D, Tenth North Carolina Battalion Heavy Artillery, stationed at Fort Caswell, N. C.

Persons of the Reserve have now an opportunity of performing their service in their own [illegible]

The Q. M. Department will furnish transportation upon proper application.

[illegible] 1864. may 6-84 6t

BLANKS of [illegible] executed at THIS OFFICE.

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. Gorman & Co.

TUESDAY May 10, 1864.

Office of The Confederate, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. Sign of the Confederate Flag.

The $5 Notes.

No one will take from us the Five Dollar Notes *at par*, and we must therefore decline receiving them except at the same discount the larger Notes of the old issue are subject to. We dislike very much to be compelled to this announcement; but the outside pressure compells us to do so.

The Army News.

The news we give in our Telegraphic columns is cheering indeed, giving almost *full confidence* to the *hope* all feel, that signal, complete and final victory will crown our arms in all the terrible contests now being waged.

Such a hope is inspired by the despatches from Gen. Lee's army. The grave as well as brave, cautious and sagacious old Hero himself, sends most encouraging reports from his army, and *we hope* before going to press to announce that he has achieved a decisive triumph.

The Agent of the Press Association at Richmond, gives us to understand that the Yankees have been cleaned up between Richmond and Petersburg, and Weldon and the latter place, and that telegraphic communication by that route may be expected to be resumed every hour. [We have been receiving dispatches *via* Danville and Greensboro'.]

And from Gen. Johnston's army we have the good news of a splendid repulse of the enemy in his attack on his lines.

Everything is bright, and we believe that very soon "the winter of our discontent will be turned to glorious summer."

The "Straitest Sect" Conservatives of Raleigh.

The *Mr.* Holdenites of Raleigh held a meeting in the Court House last Friday night. After being advertised for we do not know how long, and having the bell rung for a half-hour more or less, about 100 persons assembled—more than half of whom evidently had no design to be considered "in" the affair. Mr. Lian Adams, about the greatest speculator if not most heartless extortioner in the place, was made chairman of the meeting, and Mr. Bunting, one of Mr Holden's employees in his office, secretary; while the editor of the *Progress* was chief engineer of "der masheen." The whole thing was a miserable fizzle—a most contemptible failure, as well as an amusing farce. But we leave our correspondent to tell the story, which he does in the most graphic and humorous manner. Turn to his account in another column, and prepare for a rich entertainment.

Let it be remembered and noted, that this little, low, sniveling meeting was held for base *party* purposes, at the very moment when the sons, husbands, fathers and brothers of our people were engaged in deadly strife with the enemy, many of whom were weltering in their gore—dead and dying, or groaning and suffering with ghastly wounds. It was held at the time and hour when the whole State was convulsed with anxiety and solicitude for the fate of their country and their friends—when every true heart felt that the fate of our country was suspended in the balance, and upon the success of the battle *then waged*, the lives, liberty and honor of our people, male and female, depended. At such a time, the friends of *Mr.* Holden were assembled, to promote *party* ends! Ought not, will not such conduct call down upon the movement it was designed to promote the scorn and execrations of every true man in the land? God help our State, if amid the throes and convulsions of such an hour, her people will approve and unite in such *party* meetings and *party* squabbles, for the promotion of little, low party ends. They will not approve such—but on the contrary, will set the seal of their condemnation upon it in such a broad and emphatic manner as will sink the originator and all concerned in it beneath the contempt of the world.

From What County?

We understand that orator "John" of the *Progress*—for be it known this underground Holdenite campaign has developed two orators in that concern—hence we must designate them specially, lest like the two Beach's in Congress one shall deny the other—we say orator John, "the rascal," not the *"little giant"* of the concern—said in his toplofticat display at the "Straitest Sect" meeting on Friday night, that he was a member of the Charlotte Convention in 1858, where he worked with might and main for his present master and demi-god, W. W. Holden.

We understand that several gentlemen who *were* there—there all the time, and *did* work heart and soul for Mr. Holden—these gentlemen request the editor of the *Progress* to state what county he represented, and where and with whom did he do all the work he brags about? These gentlemen say they did not see or hear anything of him, and they do not find his name recorded among the delegates in the proceedings of the Convention. They are anxious to know what county he represented. Will he enlighten those gentlemen?

Good Deffinition.—Some sensible person says "an old maid is a lady who has attained the age of twenty-four or five without having married a fool, a knave, a gambler or a drunkard."

"The Straitest Sect" Movement.

A gentleman has furnished us with a printed handbill, from the *Standard* office announcing to the "craft," or "circle," or dark-lanternites, who they are to support in Johnston county for the Legislature. We understand that similar handbills are to be issued, or have been, for other counties, telling "the brethren" who the "inner circle"—that holds its secret midnight meetings, sometimes in rooms without even a "tallow dip candle" to shed its dim light upon their dark schemes—letting the faithful understrappers in each county know who the "star chamber circle" at Raleigh, have selected as men that will do the dirty work of the "straitest sect" right. A meeting of the people is then to be gotten up in each county, and with the preliminaries, resolutions, &c., all cut and dried from the *Standard* office, as in the meeting in Raleigh last Friday night, the pill is thus to be crammed down the unsuspecting throats of the people, and they are to be called on to support them as *the people's choice!* This is a very pretty game; but if it is not thoroughly exposed, we shall be deceived—that's all.

We learn from a correspondent, that at dawn, on Saturday 30th ult., a squad of Yankees under command of Capt. H. Kelly, crossed White Oak river in boats, and landed at Mt. Pleasant, Onslow county, one mile in the rear of Swansboro. They advanced upon this post, and surprised and captured all the pickets. Ten soldiers in the regular service, and two Home Guards were the number of prisoners taken. While here they fired and destroyed two warehouses, a cooper shop, a store, and a Doctor's office. Messrs. Barnum and McLane were the principal sufferers by the fire. Their loss is estimated at $12 000. The Commissary Department lost sixty barrels of fish. Some acts of theft were committed on the citizens, but it must be said in justice to Capt. Kelly that he endeavored to restrain his men from such disgraceful conduct. A Lieutenant was particularly anxious to monopolize the "spoils," and was not scrupulous as to the means he employed. Mr Murrill, Sheriff of the county, had his watch stolen, and some articles of jewelry were abstracted. A few boats and male "contrabands" were taken as trophies of the raid. To pilfer seemed to be the predominating passion of the Lieutenants's heart. Can such acts restore the Union, and re-unite the bonds of fraternal affection? They clearly show the utter hopelessness and despair of the Northern Government.

The enemy manifested a particular desire to capture a couple of gentlemen whose acquaintance they desired to make. One was absent, the other made his escape in a most singular mode, considering the vigilant efforts made to secure his person. The sheriff of the county, and Messrs. Barnum, and McLane were taken to the Federal lines, and released after two days confinement. Military prisoners and citizens were treated with kindness.

The men belonging to the regular service who were captured, were members of Co. "H" 41st Reg't N. C. cavalry, one from Co. "H" 10th Reg't. N. C. Troops, and one from Capt. Joy's Co., 67th Reg't State Troops. Lieut. Leonard was the only officer who fell into their hands.

The information possessed by the enemy, in regard to individuals and places, was of the most certain and definite character. This is accounted for by their bringing a man with them, whom they had captured, and according to their own confession had coerced into acting as guide and informer. They gave him a Yankee uniform, and thus used him to serve their own purposes, against the country of which he was a sworn soldier. Is this in accordance with the rules of war?

The incursion was a brief visit; a complete surprise, and a hasty retreat to Shepardsville. Should Capt. Kelly wish to repeat the experiment, he will find what a salutary lesson our boys have learned.

From Newbern.

The following hasty note from Col. McRae, one of the Editors of this paper, was received on yesterday morning. It was written several days since, but gives the *status* of affairs below up to Friday morning last at day-break:

NEAR NEWBERN.

I avail myself of a moment of quiet this morning, before sunrise, to give you a rapid sketch of the situation as far as proper.

Yesterday the forces having duly arrived, the first encounter of the enemy was at Evans' Mill, were he had a formidable work, with one gun. This was handsomely carried by two pieces and Capt. Cummings of Col. Starr's Battalion, supported by a flanking party of dismounted men from Col. Baker's cavalry.

Brig Gen. Dearing took charge of the Railroad, capturing a block house with its garrison of 57 men. So far five or six gunboats have been discovered near the town, and yesterday they shelled furiously—killing some four or five, and wounding several of our men.

Gen. Hoke beyond doubt took his positions last night, and to-day or to morrow will develope his plans. All eyes are turned down the river for Cooke and the Albemarle. No sign of her yet.

Yours,
D. K. McR.

Friday morning, at day-break.

The following is from our Kinston Correspondent:

KINSTON, May 7.

MR. GORMAN:—A courier came in from the front this morning, and represents that our troops have invested the town of Newbern, and that Gen. Hoke has sent in to the city demanding its surrender. When the messenger left for this place, no answer to the General's demand had been received. On day before yesterday, our men stormed the enemy's works at Brice's creek, and carried one Block house, capturing fifty odd prisoners and two pieces of artillery. No one hurt on our side in the assault.

The enemy's gunboats threw one shell into Lieu. Evans (South Carolina) brigade, which exploded and killed and wounded 25 of our men.

At last accounts, our iron clad ram (Albemarle had not come up to time, and it was believed that Gen. Hoke would withdraw, and fall back to Kinston, before making the attempt, in the hope that the Yankees will accede to our demands for a surrender of the city.

The enemy's strength at Newbern is said to be six gunboats, well manned, and 7000 land forces.

Our cavalry under Gen. Dearing, have cut the Atlantic Railroad, below the town.

We are not advised that Newbern has been captured by our troops; but if delayed, it is only a postponement until another important matter is attended to first. Then Newbern falls into our hands beyond question.

For the Confederate.

Grand Entertainment!

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Last Friday evening, while sauntering down Fayetteville street, I was startled by a most ferocious ringing of the Court House bell, and I waited in fearful expectation of hearing the cry of fire!—but to my great relief no such cry fell upon my ear. The thought occurred, that probably a meeting of some sort was to be held, and to the Court House I went. Sure enough, it was a gathering of the "Straitest Sect," and some one away back in the north east corner of the room was addressing the audience in that peculiar style known and practiced only by the said "Sect." It was evident that the speaker was in much doubt as to what he should say, and how he should say it, as there was devolving upon him the twofold duty of giving tone to speeches that might follow, and preparing the meeting for a string of resolutions which had been prepared for the occasion.

I soon ascertained that the orator was a no less personage than the *fat* partner of the *Progress* office, familiarly called "John the rascal;" and it was very apparent that "John" felt his importance, on that particular occasion. He rose to submit a motion to raise a committee on resolutions, for the action of the meeting, and while up, "John" thought it a fit time to give us a specimen of his oratory, and a few of his ideas on matters and things in general. I was glad that he did, for among other things which he said, he frequently declared, with great emphasis, that this war must not not stop short of independence, and, said he, "whoever asserts that the (Straitest Sect) Conservative party wish to disband our armies, and stop this war, short of the establishment of our national independence, is guilty of a base, black, slanderous and scurrilous falsehood." He could not speak for those present, individually, but, for himself "he saw no way of stopping the war but by keeping up our armies and giving a cheerful support to both State and Confederate governments."

I thought that was pretty good, coming from "John," but the "Straitest Sect" did not seem to relish it so well for there was no applause until "John" said something about taking an olive branch along *in rear* of the flag. Then a fellow on the opposite side of the room (who had evidently smelt a bottle,) began a most violent assault upon the bench, which was responded to by two or three others.

"John" alluded to a speech made by him in that same house, four years ago, when *he* and H W. Miller, the champion of peace, were breasting the tide of fanaticism "But," said he, "fanaticism triumphed and war ensued, and, being a loyal citizen, I at once espoused the cause of the South." (Is it not a little strange he should have espoused that fanaticism which he and Mr. Miller had so nobly breasted?)

The orator alluded frequently to what he termed a little *squad* of secessionists, who favored secession, but had never smelt gunpowder. That was the "unkindest cut" of all; for it will be remembered by all his acquaintances, that Mr Richardson, "John's" partner, comes under that head. He was one of the *"originals,"* and we doubt was one of the men who agreed to wipe up all the blood shed in this war with his cambric. But, the best of "John's" speech was, that he pledged the last man to the prosecution of the war, and was just in the act of adding (as I thought) "and the last dollar," when a grunt from the opposite side of the room brought him to a sudden halt, and down he sat, seemingly much exhausted and much confused.

The Chairman, an original croaker, but who, report says, has made two or three fortunes out of the war, by speculation *and otherwise*, hoped, that as he "wasn't usen't to sich things," the audience would suggest suitable persons to serve on the committee of resolutions. Somebody suggested the aforementioned orator; but "John," with his usual modesty, declined, "but, would suggest the name of his friend *"Col."* Bunting, who was an old stager and knew all about such things," thus clearly intimating that he, "John," did not have the resolutions in his pocket, but Bunting did. (Bunting, you know, is a compositor in the Standard office, and one of *Mr.* Holden's tools in the transation of small jobs.) But Bunting being one of the Secretaries of the meeting, declined also, and I began to think that I had guessed wrong, in supposing that Mr Holden had sent the resolutions by him. For a moment I was entirely at sea as to who "had the thimble," but, when, a moment after I saw this same Mr Bunting leave his seat and follow the retiring committee into a shady nook, I doubted no more.

During the absence of the committee we had a rare time. In response to a very feeble call, Maj Russ said, he came merely as a "looker on in Venice," and had no intention of participating in the proceedings, and hoped he would be excused.

A call was made for Mr. Richardson, one of that little squad alluded to by "John," but of late days the *'little* giant of the "straitest sect." He, like Maj. Russ, had not come there to make a speech, but he could not take his seat without saying a few words in response to the very flattering call, (it was very flattering over the left) made upon him. He told us that he voted for Governor Vance two years ago, believing that he was the great embodiment of the Conservative party; but recently the Governor had departed from his former principles, and the "Straitest Sect" had to look to that other great embodiment of Conservatism, W. W. Holden, "who was not only the great embodiment of true Conservatism, but of all that was *great, grand and glorious* in all this great country."

That last flourish came pretty nigh making me laugh, for, as often as he has fingers and toes, this same Mr. Richardson has been heard to say, that Holden—(this same "embodiment of all that is great, grand and glorious,") was one of the most consummate demagogues that ever wielded a partisan pen. But it must be remembered that at that time Mr. Richardson was supporting Mr. Breckinridge, while Mr. Holden was a Douglas sympathizer, although giving Mr. Breckinridge a nominal support. Mr. Richardson murdered a good joke that the Hon. D. W. Courts used to tell at his own expense, which made some of the boys laugh, and the aforementioned fellow rap the bench. He told another stale joke and amid the little merriment which it excited, he took his seat.

A call was made for Captain [illegible], but he did not respond. Stillness reigned.

At length somebody called for Col. Bunting. No sooner said than done. Bunting came to the call by thanking his God—(that's the expression of a pharisee of the "straitest sect")—"thanking his God!" that in spite of the efforts of would-be tyrants to take away our liberties, we were yet a free people, and in the language of our illustrious Vice President Stephens, he would exclaim: "Give me Constitutional liberty, or give me death." He repeated the speech learned him at the *Standard* office pretty well, but here he broke down—hemmed and looked blank, but finally said—"I cannot make a speech; I wish I could; but it does seem to me that whenever I get up to make a speech I choke right tight. I wish I could talk like some folks, so that I might tell you how good I do feel on the *present occasion*. Recovering a little from his "choking" sensation, he continued: "Fellow citizens, I *raly* do believe that if I was to try to make many more speeches, they'd soon git to rolling out'n my mouth like honey." (Great applause.) "Fellow-citizens, if I could only go to sich a meeting as this every night, before one mouth had passed I'd git to making sich good speeches, some of you would say, by jings, that fellow ought to go to Congress." Tremendous applause, amid which the "Col." fainted away.

Esquire Wicker was then called for, but the gentleman begged to be excused, for the reason that "he had never been to school but three nights in his life; on two of them the teacher was absent, and on the third they had no lights, consequently he didn't have much larnin." The Squire was excused without even a smile at his attempted wit.

Thus closed the speaking, and I assure you, Messrs Editors, I have given you a pretty fair specimen of the oratory to which the "Straitest Sect" and myself were treated on that occasion.

There being nothing before the meeting, "John" suggested that a committee be raised to make arrangements for the county mass meeting which would be held in this city on Monday of May Court. At this juncture, Mr. Holden's employee "Col." Bunting whispered something in the ear of the Chairman, whereupon, the "cheer," said, he reckoned there was no use'n acting on the motion (of 'John') as he was pretty certain that the report of the committee on resolutions "would cover the whole ground;" (you know Bunting told the "cheerman" that Mr. Holden had fixed that matter in the resolution.) Sure enough when the resolutions came it was just as Bunting told the cheerman 'twould be.

Of the resolutions, I need not speak. Are they not published by "John"? But the reading of them by "Col." Bunting was a perfect circus, for, notwithstanding I suspect that Mr. Holden had been practicing the reader before a glass for a week beforehand, the latter made a most awful mess of it. I suppose the "straitest sect" understood them, but I confess I did not. The reading, after considerable stumbling, blundering and spelling out words, having at length been finished, the "cheerman" put the question upon their adoption. "All in favor of the adoption of the resolutions just read, will make it known by saying, aye." Not a word was heard. The stillness of death brooded over the assembly.

No one speaking, the Chairman proceeded; "all those who are opposed to the resolutions will say, *no*." Not a syllable uttered.

The "cheer" sank back amazed—the audience looked doubtfully at each other, and I must confess even to me, the situation was becoming very embarrassing. The resolutions were lost for the want of a single, *aye*, and, I repeat, the situation was becoming very painful even to an outsider; when "John" arose and in trembling accents suggested to the "cheer," that, *may be* the meeting didn't understand the question, and urged the propriety of putting it again. The question was put a second time and eight or ten feeble voices said, *aye*; the great majority not voting.

Messrs. Editors, of all the political meetings I have ever attended, this farce of the "Straitest Sect" was certainly the most ludicrous and disgusting. The only enthusiasm exhibited was occasioned by the speech of Bunting, the gist of which I have already given. But, when I tell you that such men as Capt. Harrison and Col. Russ left their seats and took their stand in the vestibule, just outside the door, in the dark, so as not to appear to be identified with the meeting, you can form a better idea of this farce than I can give you in words of

MY OWN.

For the Confederate.

The Grand Jury of Lincoln County.

To His Excellency, Z. B. VANCE, *Governor of North Carolina.*

The undersigned, Jurors for the county of Lincoln, May Term, 1864, feeling a deep interest in the present condition and future welfare of our country, and aware of the powerful efforts now being made by a small malignant foe to subjugate us, despoil us of our property and bring us under his *dark* and despotic rule, aided by mercenary hirelings from Europe, and stolen negroes (his beloved troops of African descent) do hereby request your Excellency to visit and address the people of this county, at such times and places as may suit your convenience, on the most important topics of the day, and discourage as far as possible that spirit of disloyalty which unhappily exists in our midst. Believing, as we sincerely do, in the justness of our cause, and relying upon an overruling Providence to crown our arms with victory, and final triumph in our great struggle for Southern Independence, and hoping that you may find find it in your power to comply with this, our request, at an early day.

We remain, yours respectfully,

C. L. Hunter, Foreman; M Shitle, H Cansler, P Kistler, G. S. Ramseur, Wm. P. Connel, Allen Alexander, Philip Hovis, J. Helderman, J. G Armstrong, M. Carpenter, H. H Wilkinson, George Coon, John Lackey, Adam Towry, Daniel Finger, Absalom Brown, Thomas Wells.

The *Conservative*, Fayetteville *Observer*, *Western Democrat* and Charlotte *Bulletin* are requested to copy.

[For the Confederate.

The subscriber has been repeatedly urged to try and establish an ambulance committee, similar to the one organized in Richmond, who have a committee provided with Ambulances, wagons, refreshments, bandages, &c—on the battle field, at the Depots, at Richmond—and also to accompany the wounded from the battle field to their destination.

All persons having wagons and teams or who feel disposed to aid in the organization, will leave their names with the undersigned by Friday night next, when it is proposed to hold a meeting at the Court House to adopt rules and regulations.

A large number of the wounded in the present and coming battles will be sent to this city, and immediate and prompt action is demanded.

P. F. PESCUD.

W. T. Wily, a member of the Yankee Congress from Western Virginia, in a recent speech, declared that "if he believed the Bible sanctioned slavery, he would curse God and die."

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From the Army of Virginia.

RICHMOND, May 8.

The following was received this morning at Headquarters:

Army Northern Virginia, April 8th, Secretary of War:—Gen Gordon turned the enemy's extreme right yesterday evening and drove them from their rifle pits. Among the prisoners captured were Generals Seymour and Shaler, also a large number of arms were taken. The enemy have abandoned the Germanna road and removed their pontoon bridges towards Ely's. There has been no attack to-day, only slight skirmishing on our lines.

Signed, R. E. LEE.

Official despatch from Chafin's Bluff says one of the enemy's gunboats was attacked, disabled, boarded and then burned, afterwards an iron-clad bore down on our forces and they retired. No particulars given. No loss on our side.

The following dispatch has been received by Governor Vance:

WILDERNESS, May 7.

Yesterday and day before Kirkland's and Cook's brigades did most splendid service. Losses comparatively heavy, not very many dead. Lieut. Col. Jones of the 26th, died to-day at 11 o'clock. [He was wounded the day previous.—Eds.]

From Gen. Johnston's Army.

DALTON, May 8.

Hooker's corps attempted on yesterday to carry Big Gap by storm. It was defended by Grigsby's Kentucky cavalry and the first Arkansas infantry, who made a desperate assault, inflicting heavy loss on the enemy. Our ammunition becoming exhausted, our men continued the assault by pelting the enemy with stones until the arrival of Granberry's Texas brigade, when the enemy were routed and hastily withdrew. Our loss very small; one Lieutenant and twenty men captured.

Slight skirmishing was going on in front till dark. The enemy having massed a heavy force in front of the Kentucky line—five lines of battle being visible—it was thought they would attempt to carry it by storm this morning; but as yet no demonstrations have been made.

From Chesterfield and Gen. Lee.

RICHMOND, May 8.

The enemy in Chesterfield have withdrawn from the Railroad to entrenchments. Smith and Gilmore were in command, Butler directing the expedition, with his headquarters at City Point where the negro brigades are entrenched.

No fighting at Port Walthall junction to-day. The enemy's loss in the fight of yesterday was a thousand killed and wounded.

Butler made a narrow escape from five of our pickets, near City Point on Friday evening.

A Telegram from Gen. Lee says the enemy have advanced his position marching towards Fredericksburg. The news is favorably construed in official circles.

Official Despatch from Gen. Lee.—More Victories.

RICHMOND, May 9.

The following was received at the War Department to-day:

Near Spottsylvania C. H., May 8.—Hon J. A. SEDDON: After a sharp encounter with the Fifth army corps, Warren's and C. R. Betts' division of cavalry, Gen R. H. Anderson with advance of army, repulsed the enemy with heavy slaughter and took possession of the Court House. I am more grateful to the Giver of all victories, that our loss is small. (signed) R. E. LEE.

News from Various Quarters.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

The telegraphic communication between Richmond and Weldon is hourly expected will be resumed. It has caused a great accumulation of Press news at this point, the material points of which are subjoined:

ORANGE C. H., May 7.—Ewell again repulsed the enemy on yesterday—the Yankee loss terrible, especially in Early's front. Ewell's loss small. Last night our men held possession of the enemy's battle field on the left and centre, capturing a number of wounded. Our success very great, but not decisive.

The charge of Gordon's Brigade is represented as the grandest of the war. Our loss thus far about five thousand, of whom a large proportion are slightly wounded.

The fight occurred in a densely wooded country, hence little or no artillery was used in the fight.

At Chester, on Saturday, midway between Petersburg and Richmond, the Yankees were repulsed with a loss of one thousand killed and wounded.

All the Yankee officers in the Libby, one thousand in number, were sent to Danville on Saturday. Before leaving they became very refractory.

An unofficial despatch from Harrisonburg, believed to be reliable, says that McNeill struck the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Piedmont on Saturday, destroying bridges, machine shops and nine locomotives. The damage amounts to several millions of dollars.

NORTHERN NEWS.—Gold on the 5th 180. Maximilian has sailed for Mexico. The Alexandra has been given up to her owners. Cotton advancing in Liverpool.

From the Albemarle Waters.

WASHINGTON, May 9.

Commander Cooke, with his iron clad *Albemarle*, engaged nine of the enemy's gunboats in the Albemarle sound, on the 6th. He sunk one and disabled two. The fight lasted from 4 p. m. til night.

From Below.

GOLDSBORO' May 9.

The expedition to Newbern returned Sunday morning. We captured [illegible] prisoners. Our loss slight.

Glorious Victory by Gen. Price.

MERIDIAN, May 8.

Steele's army, 8,000 strong, surrendered to Gen. Price at Camden, Ark., on the 30th, and Gen. Taylor demanded the surrender of Alexandria, where Banks' forces are fortified. Result not known at last accounts. The enemy are attempting to gain Red river and get their boats over the Rapids.

Further from Steele's Army.

[illegible]

Senatobia dates of May 7th, state on the authority of the Memphis Bulletin of the 5th, that 2,400 of Steele's troops have arrived at Little Rock, the balance are [illegible].

Steele's loss heavy. They had destroyed their train, lost nearly all their artillery, and were followed by Marmaduke and [illegible] to Little Rock.

[illegible] haven dates of the 9th report [illegible] Col. D. T. Cayer crossed the Mississippi river on the 5th. Dispatches from Smith to Tom Taylor say Banks is shut up at Alexandria with the Confederates below cutting off supplies. The Yankees are trying to dam up the mouth of the falls to let out the gunboats.

Evacuation of Washington.

A friend has sent us the following hand-bill copy of the Yankee account of the evacuation of Washington. It seems to have been printed in Washington by the Yankees, and the form left standing in the Printing Office there, where it was found after they had left. The "Still Later" account, at the close, was evidently added by the Confederates after they had taken possession of the place.

WASHINGTON N C April 28, '64

I have just time to forward you a few words. Great excitement has prevailed here and throughout the department since Sunday night the 17th instant, when the town of Plymouth—twenty-eight miles from here—was attacked by the rebels, who sent an iron clad down the Roanoke river, and its operations being supported by a strong land force, the garrison was taken after a determined struggle, which lasted till the morning of the twentieth. The operations of the iron clad vessel proved successful in every respect,—our fleet was completely conquered, and the town was taken after the fifth desperate assault by the enemy. In losing the town we also lost two vessels of the navy, and as brave an officer as ever trod the deck of an American vessel of war. The name of the naval officer killed was Captain Flusser of the *Miami*. The enemy lost at least fifty per cent more than the Federals.

This town is to be evacuated in a few hours. The troops are getting upon the boats as fast as possible. The heavy guns are covering our retreat, as the enemy are within sight of our entrenchments. The poor negroes are flying for protection in every direction, and to-morrow will see this town in the hands of the enemy. No more time to spare as the evacuation takes place in [illegible] hours. All is excitement while I write.

LATER.—Friday, 29th.—The rebels did not come to town last night. Nearly all the troops are gone, and the town, of late so lively, is growing as quiet as a graveyard. A few citizens alone remain—sad and lonely residents of the beautiful town. The heavy guns and other army stores are being removed as fast as possible. The only troops in town are the 15th Connecticut, the 17th Mass., and a portion of a R I Artillery.

STILL LATER.—Saturday, April 30th, Evening.—The evacuation of this town has been accomplished in the most peaceable manner. The rebels had not the courage to assault the place, although a slight effort to do so was made this morning on the south west side of Pamlico. Our pickets there, composed of a Company of the 15th Connecticut, under command of Lieut. Goodrich, maintained their position and drove the enemy back the second time. Col. McChesney, of the 1st N. C. Vols., assisted by Lt. Col. Tolles, of the 15th Conn. Vols., is in command of the town.

STILL LATER.

OCCUPATION BY THE CONFEDERATES.—MAY 1, 1864.—The Confederate forces occupied the town last evening. Their entree was joyfully hailed by the loyal citizens. As remarked above, the evacuation was complete. A few small arms, some ammunition, twenty mules, and twelve horses were captured. The business portion of the town is consumed by fire. Buffaloes, negroes and Holdenites have left to a man. The loyal citizens are hopeful and cheerful, and trust that the good work will continue until the old North State is entirely free of our heartless and treacherous enemy. Every true Confederate should rejoice, for an oppressed people are relieved. We have not time for further remarks. The full details will appear to-morrow.

ESCALANTA.

LEXINGTON, N. C., May 7th 1864.

A meeting was held here this day for the purpose of inviting Gov. Vance to address the citizens of Davidson county.

On motion, Dr. W D. Lindsey was called to the chair and C. W. Smythe was appointed Secretary.

B. A. Kittrell, Esq. stated the object of the meeting in a few pointed and eloquent remarks, referring in well merited terms to the services of Gov. Vance as a soldier, statesman and executive officer.

On motion of Mr. C. F. Lowe, it was

Resolved, That a committee of five persons be appointed to correspond with his Excellency Gov Vance and to request him to address the people of Davidson and the adjoining counties at Lexington on Tuesday the 10th inst., or such other day as may best suit his convenience.

The Chair appointed Messrs B A Kittrell, C. F. Lowe, Jesse Hargrave, Col Andrew Lindsey, and A F. Smith.

On motion of Mr. Kittrell, Mr. W. W. Holden was also invited to accompany Gov. Vance, and address the people.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Raleigh Confederate, and Conservative, and the Greensboro' Patriot.

W. D LINSDEY, *Chm'n.*

C. W. SMYTHE, *Secretary.*

DAILY PRAYER MEETING!

The Cause and the Crisis Demand It.

A Prayer Meeting will be held at the Methodist Church in this city, Daily, at 5 o'clock, p. m. All Christians and the public are respectfully invited. Come promptly. Don't wait for the bell—no bell will be rung.

Raleigh, N. C., May 5th, 1864. 6 86 dtf

THE DONORS TO THE SOLDIERS' ORPHAN FUND

ARE respectfully requested to meet in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in Raleigh, N. C., on Friday, 27th of May, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Those who cannot be present should send proxies. A full attendance is desired, for important business.

The committee of the Grand Lodge of Masons for St. John's College are respectfully invited to be present.

CHARLES F. DEEMS,
m3e-82-d2tw27m Financial Secretary.

The Wilmington Journal, (weekly,) Fayetteville Observer, Presbyterian, Harbinger, Western Democrat and Charlotte (weekly) Bulletin copy till date and send bills to John G. Williams, Esq., Raleigh.

LOST.

A BUNCH OF SIX KEYS, AT OR NEAR the Raleigh & Gaston Depot at Weldon. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at the R. & G. Railroad Ticket Office, at Weldon, N. C., or the Post Office, in Raleigh.

ma 9 88-d3t*

At Auction.—Sheet Iron for Sorghum Pans and Weeding Hoes.

Will be sold in Warrenton, N. C., on TUESDAY, May 24th, 150 Sheets, 3-16 of an inch thick, [illegible] inches wide, and seven to nine feet long. All persons wishing Pans would do well to attend the Auction. Sale positive, and without reserve.

P. J. TURNBULL, Auct.
ma 7-St d&tw. Warrenton, N. C.

Petersburg Register and State Journal copy [illegible] day of sale and send bill to this office.

TITHE TOBACCO.

THE TITHE Tobacco, one-tenth of the [illegible], must be delivered as follows: For Orange county at Hillsboro', to the undersigned. For Wake at Raleigh, to Jno. W. Dunn: all to be delivered not sooner than the 1st June, nor later than the 15th July, in good and safe keeping order, each quality separate.

JAMES Y. WHITTED, Agent for Orange and Wake counties.

Hillsboro', N. C. May 4, 1864. may 6-86-d12t